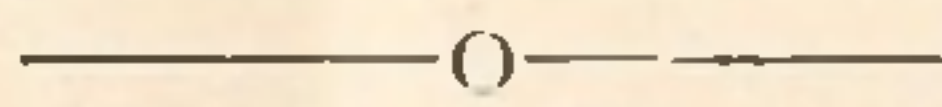


fragments of twigs boiled with the scales in caustic soda gave a very fine madder color.

*Locality*; Kingston, Jamaica; received from Prof. C. H. T. Townsend, curator of the Jamaica Museum.

The food-plant seems to be some ornamental shrub, and as I did not meet with the scale in Jamaica, I infer that it is probably a recent introduction from some other tropical locality. The indistinctness of the plates, and the great thickness of the wax, is in great contrast to *C. cirripediformis*, and reminds one of *C. ceriferus*. From this latter it is distinguished not only by its appearance, but by the rudimentary condition of the "tail." The long fourth joint of the antenna in *C. albolineatus* is also peculiar as compared with other species, but it requires to be confirmed in specimens with better antennæ. The present species resembles *C. psidii* in its larger digitules, but it has a shorter claw; it is distinguished from *psidii* at once by the absence of the external markings of that species. From *C. floridensis* it differs entirely in appearance, and is also much larger; from *C. depressus* it is distinguished by external features at a glance. It cannot be *C. jamaicensis*, which, though very imperfectly described by White, has distinct plates after the manner of *C. cirripediformis*. From the remaining described species of *Ceroplastes* it is distinguished by characters which it is hardly worth while to enumerate.

A specimen has been sent for coll. Amer. Ent. Society.



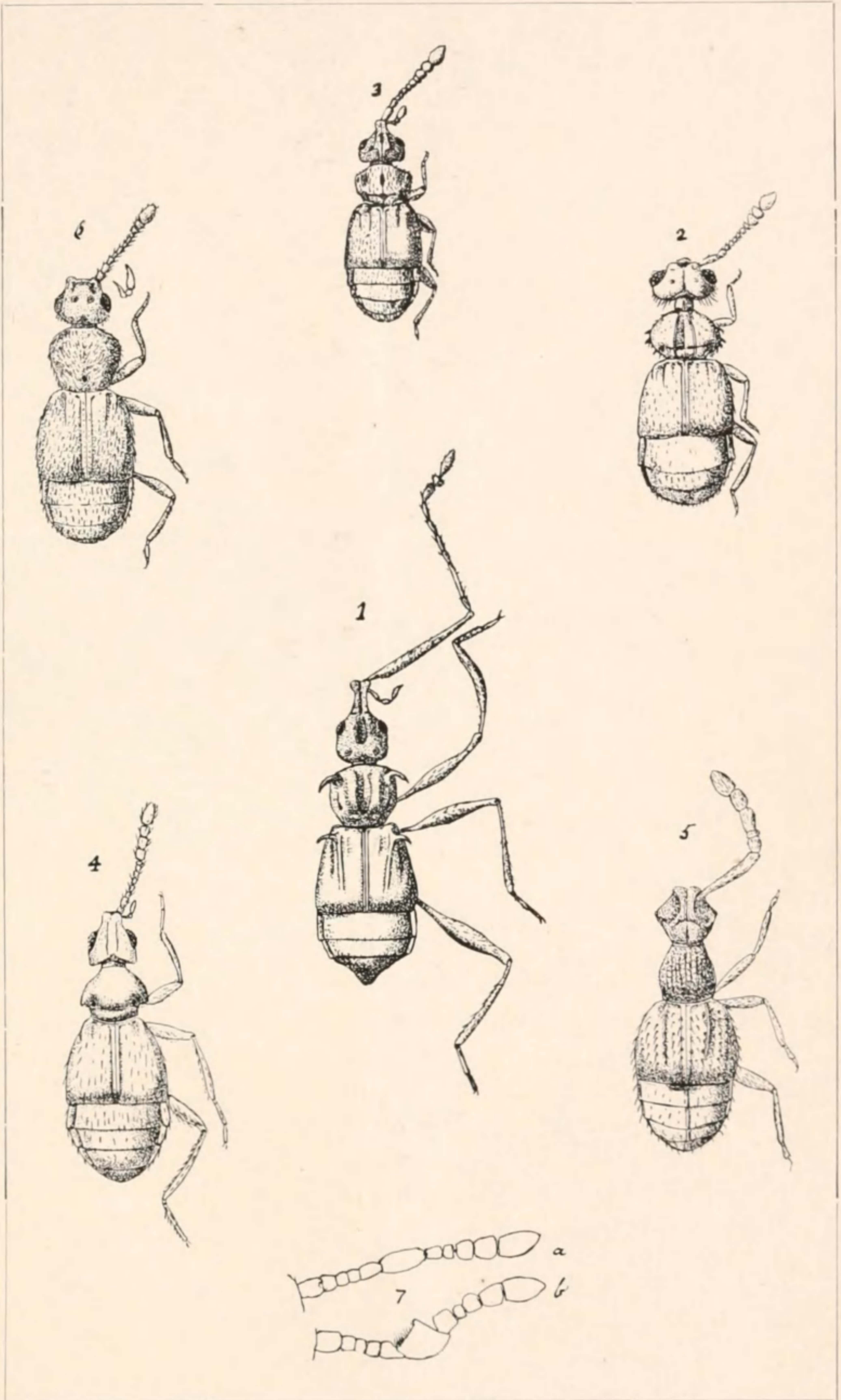
### ON SOME PSELAPHIDÆ.

By E. BRENDÉL, M.D., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

There is before me a Pselaphid from the Dry Tortugas, which, according to A. Raffray's classification, is a *Bryaxis* of a very elongate depressed form, resembling in outlines the European *Trichonyx*; but by comparing the figures and the synoptical characters given by Raffray, it seems to claim a place near the Australian genus *Briara* Reitter. I give a description of it:

#### • **BRIARAXIS** Brendel.

Tarsi with one claw, trochanters obliquely inserted into the femora, posterior coxæ not conical, not prominent, with their mutual distance equaling twice the thickness of the femur; infe-



See page 158.

PSELAPHIDÆ (Brendel).



rior surface of the head convex, with a faint medial carina; prosternum convex, not carinate; mesosternum short, narrow between the globular coxæ; metasternum very large, longitudinally sulcate, densely punctate; the second ventral as long as the two adjoining segments.

**Briaraxis depressa** n. sp.—Depressed, dark ferruginous, pubescence fine, sericeous, punctate throughout. Length 1.15 mm.

Head behind the eyes one-half wider than the front, vertex flat, with four small nude foveæ, two near the frontal margin, connected by a faint transverse line, and two larger ones in a line through the middle of the eyes; occiput triangularly impressed. Antennæ as long as the head and prothorax, joints 1, 2 and 3 subequal, decreasing, 4 smaller, 5 larger, equal to 3; joints 6 and 7 equal to 4, all longer than wide, obconical; 8 quadrate; 9 little longer, transverse, as wide as 2; 10 one-fourth wider, as long as 2; the last ovoid, not acuminate, one-half longer than wide. Sides of the prothorax rounded (not edged); disc broadly convex, widest through the anterior third, where the outlines are evenly arcuate, thence almost straight to the neck and the base; the lateral pubescent foveæ situated in a shallow ample depression, the medial one nearer the base, small, prolonged forward as a shallow, ill-defined medial depression. Elytra depressed, widest near the posterior angles and one-third wider than the shoulder width, and but little wider than the length of the suture; base trifoveate, the outer fovea large, with a discal line on third of the elytral length. Abdomen without basal carinæ, border rather narrow, the segments subequal in length.

Dry Tortugas.

**Bryaxis (Reichenbachia) arthritica** n. sp.—Impunctate, brownish red, pubescence short, inconspicuous. Length 1.4 mm.

Head flat, the disc from the front to the base one-third longer than the basal width, very slightly narrower on the front; eyes prominent, foveæ equidistant, the frontal foveæ situated in a transverse impression, the lateral ones not more than their own diameter from the eye. Prothorax convex, so that the lateral foveæ appear from above as ellipses. Elytra somewhat alutaceous, with three basal foveæ. Abdominal basal carinæ divergent, one-half the length of the segment, and one-third as distant as the total width. Ventrals without sexual marks.

♂.—Antennæ compressed from side to side, very irregular, not one joint like the other (Pl. v, fig. 7). Intermediate trochanters armed with a blunt thorn.

San Obispo, Cal. (Carl Fuchs).

**Ctenisis dispar** Sharp.

In a recent paper in the "Transactions" of the American Entomological Society (xx, p. 282) I mentioned the occurrence of this species in Arizona, found by A. Bolter.

Mr. Casey presumes it to be different from *Ct. dispar*. His description, except the color, tallies exactly with Sharp's description and the figure in the "Biologia Centrali-Americana," and with my Mexican specimens, which have come to me from the hands of A. Raffray. Bolter's specimen is a female, and my male specimen differ slightly in the length of the eighth antennal joint, which Casey pounces upon to honor friend Raffray with a doubtful n. sp. from a unique.

Another presumption of Casey is that *Bryaxis perforata* Aubé will be restored, and presumes again *B. perforata* Brend. should be named *B. terebrata* Casey. Casey, I think, has not seen a specimen of *B. perforata* Brend., but describes from the same locality the old *perforata* again as *B. intricata* Casey. There are several other presumptions upon which Casey founded n. g. and n. sp. to which I have at present no time to refer.

I give on Plate V figures of the above described species and of some South American forms, which may interest somebody.

---

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

---

- Fig. 1. *Metopioxis gladiator* Reitter. Brazil.  
 " 2. *Rhexius braziliensis* Schauf. Brazil.  
 " 3. *Rhinocepsis gracilis* Schauf. Amazons.  
 " 4. *Jubus tetratomus* Reitter. Venezuela.  
 " 5. *Goniacerus simonis* Raffray. Venezuela.  
 " 6. *Briaraxis depressa* Brendel. Dry Tortugas.  
 " 7. Antenna of *Bryaxis arthritica* Brendel; *a*, upper view; *b*, side view.
- 

---

### OBITUARY.

EDWARD NORTON died at his home in Farmington, Conn., on April 8, 1894, of pneumonia, aged 70 years. He was an authority in Hymenoptera. A more extended notice will be given in the near future.

In Kärnter, on January 11th of this year, EMANUEL LIEGEL. He was born April 5, 1859, and interested in Coleoptera and Hymenoptera, on which subjects he published several articles, and at the time of his death had just completed the manuscript of a Fauna Carinthiaca.

---